

L. H. H. H.

HEALTH
G 16 DEC 58
CR 56



Borough of Dukinfield



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1957





Borough of Dukinfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1957



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29171593>

BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1957

Chairman: Councillor Hitchen

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. Senior

The Mayor:	Councillor Gow
Alderman Bown	Alderman Shaw
Councillor Mrs. Andrew	Councillor Howard
Councillor Betteridge	Councillor Johnson
Councillor Denyer	Councillor Jones
Councillor Healey	Councillor Newton
Councillor Hinchliffe	Councillor Woolley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:
Leslie Buckley, Cert.S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Clerical Assistant - Elsie Heaton

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Dukinfield.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your
consideration my tenth Annual Report on the work of
the Public Health Department.

In considering the vital statistics this
year, I would draw your attention to the fall in
the Crude Infant Mortality Rate to 16.59 per thousand
related live births. The Birth Rate was 13.30 per
thousand population - a reduction on last year's
figure. The number of deaths was coincidental with
last year's figure of 255.

In the field of infectious disease there
was a high incidence of measles and dysentery during
the year. Otherwise, 1957 was not productive of
any major phenomenon, statistical or otherwise.
Rather will it be remembered for the steady and
routine work carried out by the department in helping
to maintain the health of the population and in
preventing the spread of disease.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to
the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the
Committee, and Staff for all the help and encourage-
ment they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

VITAL STATISTICS

Population 1951 Census (including Matley)....	18,451
Population 1957 (Registrar General's estimate)	18,110
Area in Acres	1,725
Rateable Value (1st April 1957).....	£149,404

Number of deaths	255
Crude Death Rate per thousand population....	14.08
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population..	16.47

Number of live births	241
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population	13.30
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population	13.30

Number of still births	9
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births	36.00
Still Birth Rate per thousand population	00.49

Number of infant deaths	4
Crude Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births	16.59
Adjusted Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births	19.41

Number of maternal deaths	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births	NIL

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame, which forms its northern and western boundary. The most populated part of the town lies to the northwest, where the river changes its direction and runs southwards.

The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is mainly rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet. The subsoil is in some places loamy clay and in others sandstone and the outcrop the Permian system. Underneath there are some coal measures but these are not worked.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The main industries in the town are cotton, engineering, boiler making and rope manufacturing. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There are, in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials. A well-known firm of dispensing chemists has also established a branch in the town during the past twelve months. The Dukinfield inhabitant has thus many and varied industries in which to seek employment. But what of his home conditions? Although no slum clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been made, the condition of the properties in the town does not improve and during the year it was found necessary to represent 57 houses as individually unfit - 17 more than in 1956. 29 families were re-housed from these houses by the Housing Committee, as demonstrated in Table XI. The main problem in demolition and re-housing is the cost of building, in the first instance, and the reflection of this cost in the rent. Another less important problem is that of the removal of individuals from one area of the town to another. It is remarkable how families prefer to live in a substandard house rather than move into a new, modern house in another part of the town.

Under this heading, I would once more draw the attention of the Committee to the outmoded and insanitary tippler lavatories which are a blot on the town. We have no fewer than 1,002 of this type of lavatory and their conversion to fresh water closets is a slow process. I feel that it could be hastened if the policy of allowing a grant for conversion were adopted.

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1957

	England and Wales	Dukinfield
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	16.1	13.30
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	23.0	19.41
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	22.4	36.00
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.5	16.47

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931-1957

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07 (average)	14.51 (average)	81.2 (average)
1936- 1940	13.87 (average)	14.47 (average)	57.74 (average)
1941- 1945	13.99 (average)	17.5 (average)	53.72 (average)
1946- 1950	13.75 (average)	17.28 (average)	41.29 (average)
1951- 1955	13.12 (average)	13.43 (average)	27.50 (average)
1956	16.26	14.44	35.86
1957	16.47	13.30	19.41

TABLE III

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	23.00
Dukinfield	19.41

TABLE IV

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
PER THOUSAND RELATED BIRTHS

Area	Maternal Mortality
DUKINFIELD	NIL

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at Death	Sex
Extreme prematurity	2 hours	F
Bronchopneumonia	2 weeks	M
Congenital heart disease	1 month	F
Idiopathic Epilepsy	10 months	F

TABLE VI

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

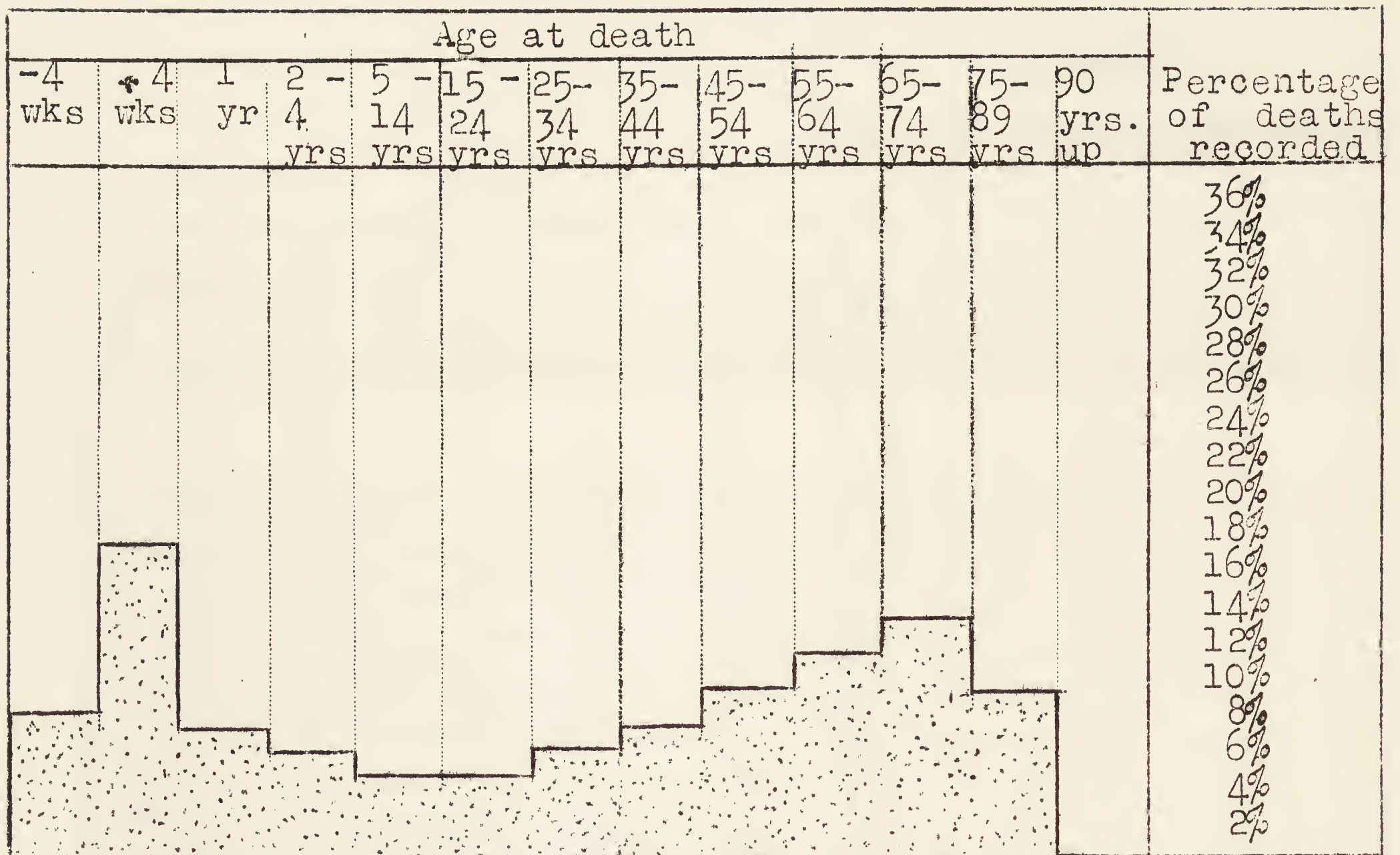
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years
Respiratory Tuberculosis				
Syphilis				
Cancer, stomach				
Cancer, lung and bronchus				
Cancer, breast				
Cancer, uterus				
Cancer, other sites				
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia				
Diabetes				
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.				
Coronary disease, angina				
Hypertension, with heart d.				
Other heart diseases				
Other circulatory diseases				
Influenza				
Pneumonia	1			
Bronchitis				
Other respiratory diseases				
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum				
Gastritis				
Nephritis & Nephrosis				
Hyperplasia of prostate				
Congenital malformations		1		
Other diseases	1	1		
Motor vehicle accidents				
All other accidents				
Suicide				
TOTAL	2	2	-	-

TABLE VI

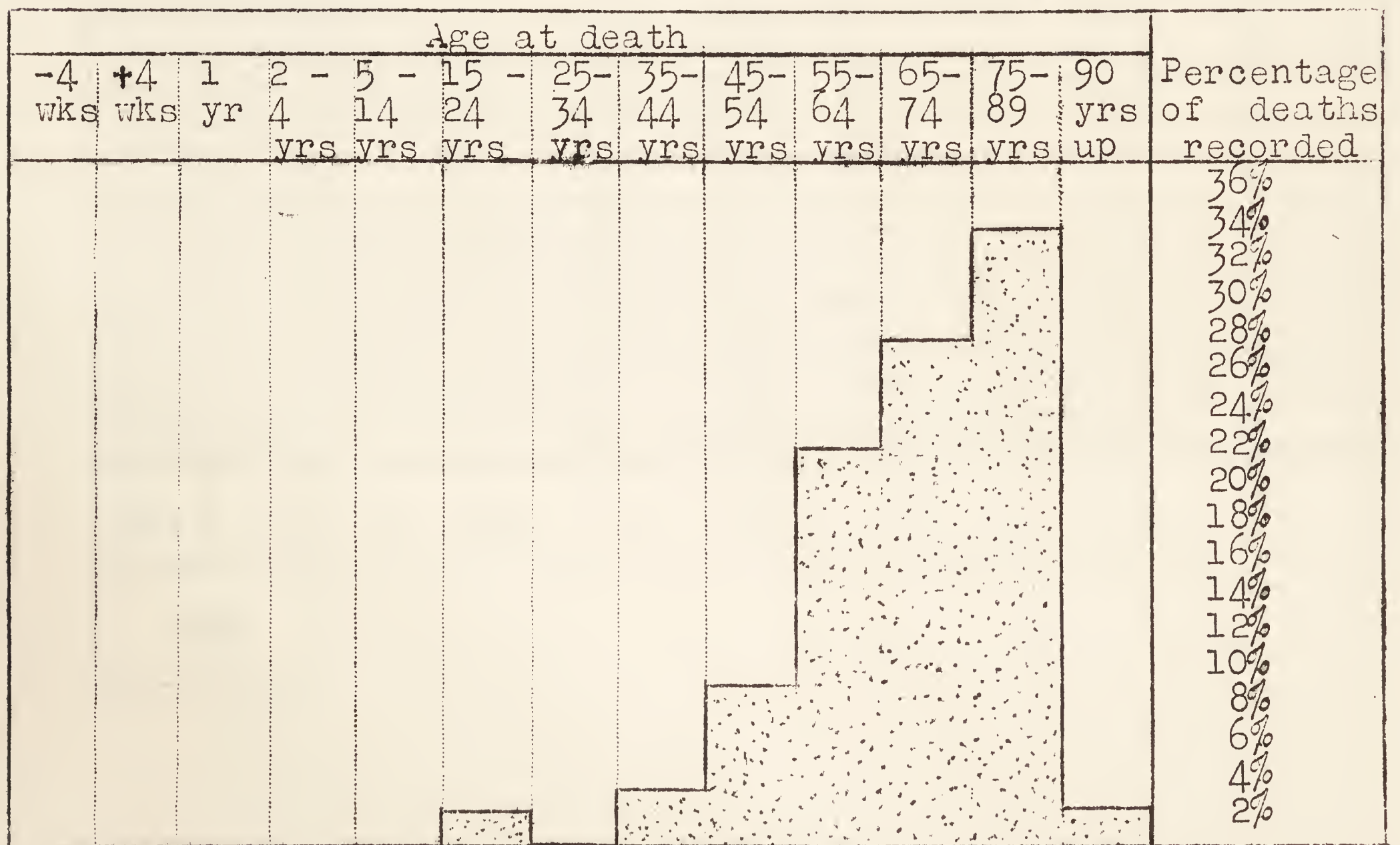
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years up	TOTAL	
								M	F
			1						1
					2			2	
			1	5	1	1	1	5	4
			6	3			2	8	3
				2		1	1	-	4
				1	1		1	-	3
			2	8	2	3	5	8	12
						1		1	-
				1				-	1
			3	6	3	13	19	14	30
	1	1	2	6	5	6	5	21	5
			1	3	1		2	4	3
		2	5	6	4	4	36	21	36
		1		1		1	2	2	3
2					1	1		1	3
				2	2		2	3	4
	1		1	5	3	3	3	13	3
				2	1			3	-
			1			1		2	-
					1			-	1
1					1			1	1
						1	2	3	
									1
		1		2	3	1	5	2	12
1				1				2	
		2		1		2	3	4	4
				1				1	
4	2	7	23	56	31	39	89	121	134
								255	

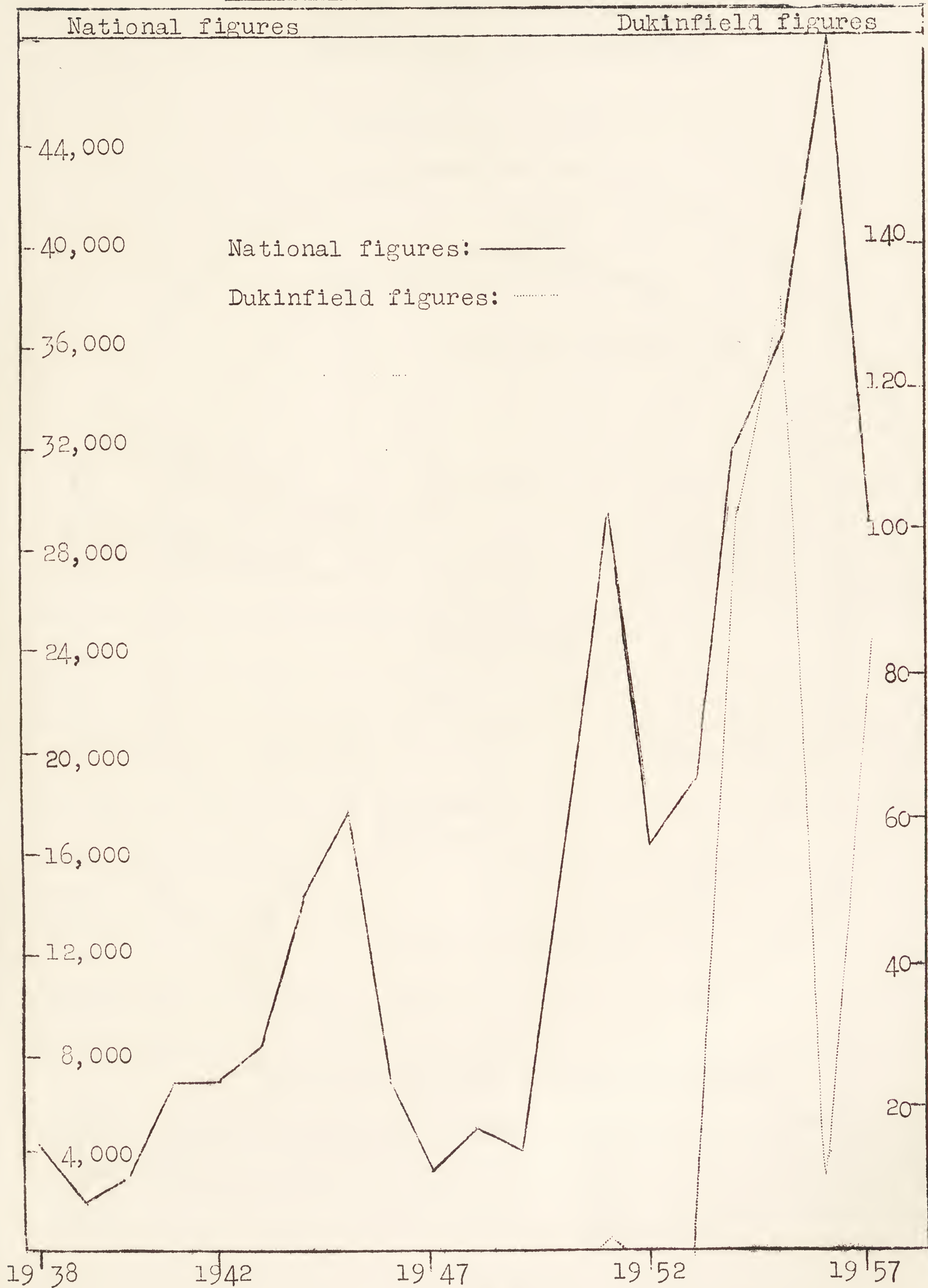
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911-1915



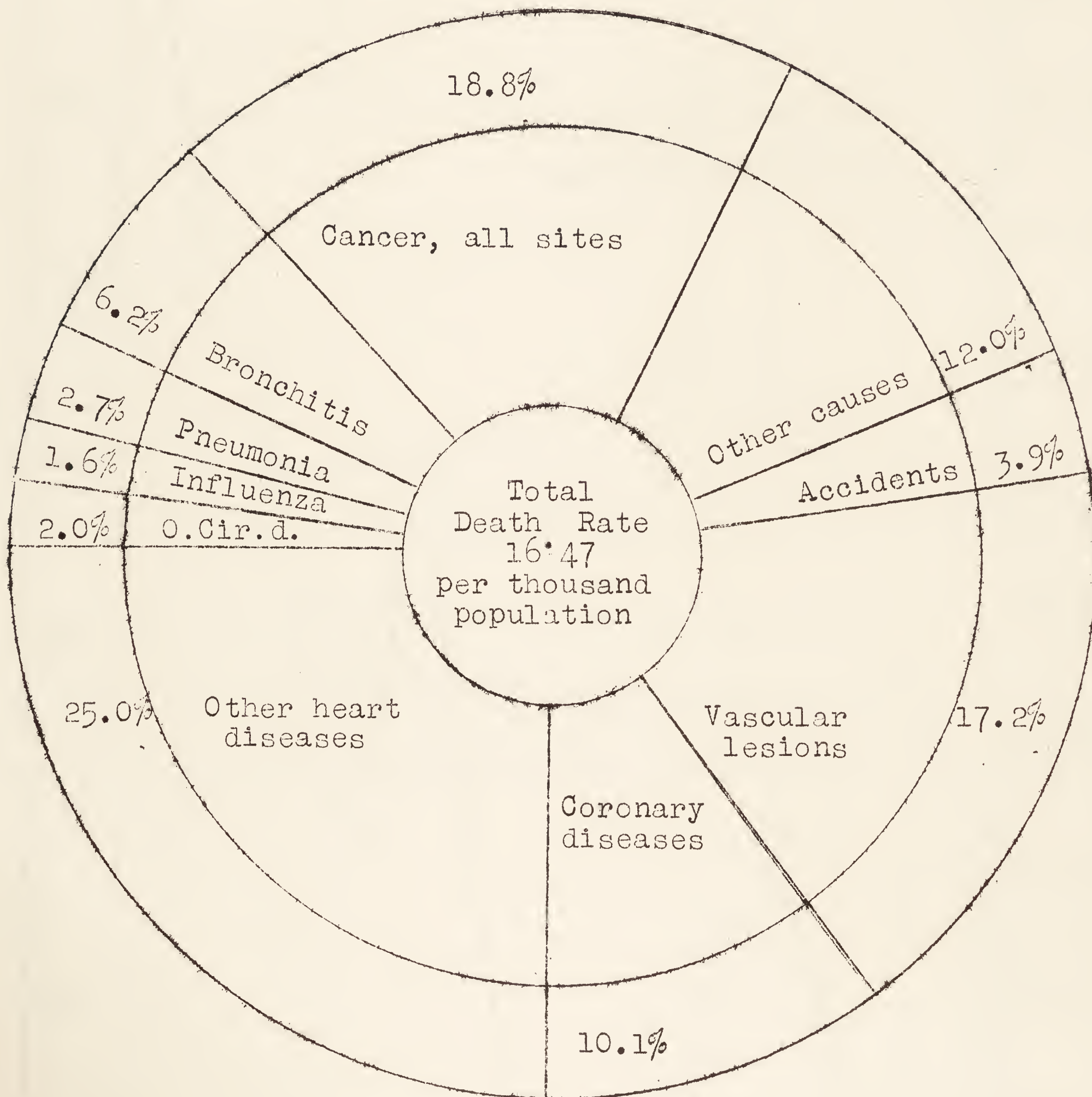
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1957



ANNUAL SONNE DYSENTERY NOTIFICATIONS



DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
Percentage of Total Deaths



Deaths included in "All Other Causes"

Tuberculosis	0.39	Congenital malformations .	0.39
Suicide	0.39	Ulcer of stomach	0.78
Diabetes	0.39	Other respiratory diseases	1.17
Gastritis	0.39	Hyperplasia of prostate...	1.17
Nephritis	0.78	Other causes	5.49
Syphilis	0.78		

TABLE VII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Erysipelas	Sc. Fever and Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1						2	4					1				7
1 & 2 yrs						2	60					11				73
3 & 4 yrs						4	53					13				70
5 - 9 yrs				1	1	4	67				1	26				100
10-14 yrs					2							9				11
15-24 yrs		2								5		3				10
25-44 yrs					2					8		15			1	26
45-64 yrs		2			2					8		7				19
65 yrs. up				1						1						2
TOTAL	-	4	-	2	7	12	184	-	-	22	1	85	-	-	1	318
DEATHS					7					1						8

TABLE VIII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR 1957

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	22	1
Deaths	1	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.57	134	15

TABLE IX

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of House	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.57
V. Good (Corpn.)	49	83
V. Good (Other)	13	12
Good	21	13
Fairly Good	27	15
Fair	23	14
Poor	11	11
Bad	5	1

TABLE XNOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases notified	Deaths	New Cases notified	Deaths
1938	18	6	6	3
1939	17	14	6	-
1940	18	14	9	3
1941	12	9	6	3
1942	13	8	4	2
1943	12	8	7	4
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post War houses	Pre War houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	Total
Exchange to better class house	1			1
Relief of overcrowding				
Insufficient bedroom accommodation	3	5		8
Tuberculosis in family				
Other medical reasons				
Closing and Demolition Orders	7	11	11	29
Exchange to smaller house		3	1	4
Mutual exchanges	7	10		17
Shop maisonettes	1			1
Staff	1			1
TOTAL	20	29	12	61

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED
AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Year	Number of houses represented
1947	26
1948	13
1949	12
1950	11
1951	15
1952	15
1953	13
1954	21
1955	49
1956	40
1957	57

INFANT MORTALITY

During 1957, the number of infant deaths was reduced to 4 from the previous year's figure of 8. Three of these occurred in babies under 4 weeks old and the fourth case was in a child whose condition was probably present at birth. The rate of 19.41 compares most favourably with the national figure of 23.

DEATH RATE

There were 255 deaths during the year, of which 121 were males and 134 were females. The comparative ages at death during 1957 and during the period 1911-1915 are shown on page 10.

Once again, the figures for 1957 demonstrate how much improved are one's chances of survival to a ripe old age, at the present day, compared with the early part of the century.

The principal causes of death are shown in Table VI where it will be noted that heart disease continues to be the major cause of death, being responsible for 95 deaths, or 37.2% of the total. Cancer was responsible for 18.8% of the deaths, an increase over the figure for 1956, and the next condition in order of importance proved to be cerebral haemorrhage. Sixteen deaths were attributed to bronchitis - a high figure; when one considers the amount of incapacity caused by this condition, one realizes the importance of the drive to obtain purer air in and around our urban areas.

BIRTH RATE

During 1957, the birth rate was reduced to 13.30 per thousand population. This represents a total number of live births of 241 of which 124 were males and 117 females.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths during 1957.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1957 would have been a quiet year from an infectious disease point of view, if it had not been for the high incidence of two conditions, namely, measles and sonne dysentery.

Measles is settling down to its usual bi-annual appearance. Sonne dysentery is a condition which is rapidly gaining importance in the field of infectious disease. Although a mild condition, it spreads rapidly, particularly in closed communities such as schools and day nurseries. During an outbreak, large numbers of cases are reported and an even larger number of cases are investigated by the Health Department staff. The graph on page 11 has been included this year to demonstrate the national and local incidence of this condition.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria and the number of cases of whooping cough was low. The general public can be protected against these three conditions by immunisation and I feel that, provided a high percentage of the population at risk is immunised, the incidence will be still further reduced.

There was only one isolated case of food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is a condition which, although maintaining a high incidence in the town, nevertheless is showing a marked reduction in its power to cause death. A glance at Table X shows that the number of deaths from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis has been gradually and consistently falling during the last 20 years.

This reduction is, however, not being followed in the case of new cases notified and I am somewhat disturbed to have to report that there were 23 notifications during 1957. In other words, the incapacity from this condition continues to affect the public which, however, is being protected against a fatal outcome by modern treatment, improved social conditions and early diagnosis.

HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. Wensley, the Housing Manager, for compiling and supplying Table XI. It will be noticed that the number re-housed was about the same as in 1956, namely 61 families. Of these, 29 were devoted to slum clearance properties, the remaining cases being mainly mutual exchanges between tenants of Corporation property.

MILK SAMPLING

During 1957, 24 samples were taken from retailers in the town and it is pleasing that record that all cases were satisfactory.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council, and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde, Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1957 will be found in a later section.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quality and quantity of the Borough water supply during 1957.

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.

2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies:

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples taken and result</u>
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	6. Satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	20. Excellent
Raw	None
Chemical Analysis	See report on page 23.

3. Plumbo Solvency Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.

4. No form of contamination has presented itself.

5. Population supplied from public water mains:

(a)	Direct to houses	-	18,110
(b)	By means of standpipes	-	None

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)...	Brushes
Date	22.1.57
pH value	7.53
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - mm Hazen solution	3
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm .	Nil
	ppm.
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C ..	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	2.5
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ . ..	13.7
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness.. .. .	14
Non-carbonate hardness . ..	30
Total	44
Combined Chlorine (CL ₂)	13.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂ ..	0.68
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂ .	0.004
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH ₃ ..	0.040
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃ . ..	0.18
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.38
Iron in solution as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe	-
Manganese as Mn	0.07
Silica (SiO ₂)	6.6
Alumina (AL ₂ O ₃)	0.31
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina ..	2.2
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hours ..	0.28
REPORT: This sample is quite satisfactory	

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

f o r t h e y e a r 1 9 5 7

---oOo---

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my 23rd Annual Report.

205 housing complaints were received, as against 247 in 1956, a reduction of 42. These complaints consist mainly of defects to old type cottage property. The reduction could be accounted for by the condemnation of individual unfit houses in the town.

During the year, 57 dwellinghouses of old type cottage property were found to be unfit for human habitation as against 40 in 1956. 26 dwellinghouses were demolished as against 2 in 1956. Since the year 1947, 272 houses have been condemned as unfit. 29 families from condemned property were re-housed during the year as against 36 families in 1956.

During the year, the Rent Act 1957 came into force. This Act, which enables owners of property to increase rents, also gives the tenants power to apply for Certificates of Disrepair and to reduce the rent to its original level where repairs are not carried out by the owners within the prescribed period of time. It has been noticed during inspections of the town that many repairs are being carried out on property where Certificates of Disrepair have not been applied for. This must be due to the serving of Form G by the tenants on the owners of the property.

4,462 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made during the year in connection with the work of the department, an increase of 121 on the previous year.

There are 7 public conveniences in the town. Three have been brought up to date within the last couple of years. In two cases, W.C. accommodation has been provided for ladies, in addition to urinals for the men.

Slaughterhouses and meat inspection accounted for 453 visits. A detailed account of meat inspection will be found in another portion of this report.

324 shops exist in the Borough. 204 of this number are food shops of various types.

24 milk samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results of which are included in the Medical Officer's portion of this report.

During the year, 52 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. Reduction could be made by careful stoking and the provision in dwellinghouses of modern slow burning fuel types of approved grates, together with the greater use of coke, low temperature carbonisation fuel, gas or electricity.

In 1957, 42 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system, as against 18 in 1956. These conversions have been carried out by owner-occupiers in each case. There are still 1,002 dwellinghouses with waste water closets but 22 of this number also possess a fresh water closet. There was an increase of 24 as against 1956. The rate of conversion is still slow and I would again appeal to the local authority to give small grants towards the elimination of this evil. In this way, conversion would be speeded up.

Concluding this preamble to my report, may I thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor A. Hitchen; the Deputy Chairman, Councillor J. Howard, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Health Committee for their whole-hearted support during the past year; also to Dr. T. Holme, Medical Officer of Health, for his ever willing help; Mr. A. Handley, Additional Public Health Inspector for co-operation in carrying out duties in connection with the work of the Department and to Miss E. Heaton for her efficiency and service to us.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. BUCKLEY

Public Health Inspector

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

General Sanitation

Water Supply	3
Drainage: primary visits	164
Drainage: re-inspections	199
Stables and piggeries	34
Farms	3
Moveable dwellings.	6
Public Conveniences	160
Places of entertainment	3
Licensed premises	58
Schools	2
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	276

Other Acts and Orders

Petroleum Acts	68
Factories Act: Factories with power	250
Factories without power.	2
Workplaces.. .. .	4
Outworkers.. .. .	17
Shops Act.. .. .	264
Pet Animals Act	4
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	73
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.. .. .	36
Clean Air Act.. .. .	52

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	114
Journeys to Laboratory	78

Housing

Public Health Act: Primary visits.. .. .	205
Public Health Act: Re-inspections.. .. .	686
Housing Act: Primary visits	51
Housing Act: Re-inspections	561
Housing Act: Overcrowding	2
Housing Act: Verminous and dirty houses	25
Housing Act: Re-inspections, v. & d. houses	89
Miscellaneous housing visits	89
Rent Act, 1957.	37

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	453
Butchers	50
School Canteens.	21
Other Canteens.. .. .	39
Restaurants.. .. .	3
Bakehouses.. .. .	19
Fried Fish Shops	27
Milk distributors	1
Fishmongers.	4
Grocers	147
Greengrocers and fruiterers.	23
Food preparing premises.	9
Ice Cream premises	8
Milk sampling	16
Ice cream sampling.. .. .	2
Water sampling.. .. .	1
Hawkers' carts.. .. .	4
Miscellaneous food shops	18
Miscellaneous food visits	<u>2</u>

TOTAL VISITS: 4,462INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	372
b. Number of inspections made for this purpose.....	1,336
2. Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	160
3a. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	57
b. Number of dwellinghouses demolished as unfit for human habitation	26
4. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	161

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR (Contd.)

5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	160
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
	(a) by owners	18
	(b) by local authority in default of owners.	-

NOTICES SERVED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of informal notices served	160
Number of informal notices complied with	161
Number of statutory notices served.. .. .	32
Number of statutory notices complied with	25

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Dis.	26
Number of undertakings given by landlords	17
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued.. ..	5
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled ..	-

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious disease	22
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises	51
Number of blocked house WCs released	542
Number of blocked house gullies released	767
Number of blocked house drains released.	1308

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO FRESH WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM

1,002 waste water closets still exist in the town.
The number of conversions during the year was 42.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Shops

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force during the year 1956. These regulations were long desired and affect the occupiers of food premises and persons engaged in the handling of food. Each food shop has been inspected and the new regulations have been explained. It has been found that, in general, occupiers of food shops have been very co-operative regarding the provision of wash-hand basins and electrical refrigerators. In many cases, electrical counter display refrigerators have been fitted.

The number of visits is listed in the portion of the report dealing with visits and inspections. 9 notices have been complied with, as against 13 in 1956.

100 shops were registered for the sale of bottled milk. Owing to Government regulations, all milk sold is now bottled. This measure reduces external contamination and the day when milk roundsmen dipped a measure into a churn in an uncovered milk vehicle has now passed. All milk is now either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. This ensures a safe supply of this very valuable food. 24 milk samples were taken by this department during the year.

A list of the various types of food shops is given below:

Grocers and general mixed	104
Bakers and confectioners	23
Butchers and pork butchers.. ..	20
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers/florists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish Friers	21
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream.. ..	14
Cattle products	2
Snack bar	1

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following is an extract from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council:

"Attached hereto is a list of samples taken in your Borough and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The fact that all the samples taken proved to be genuine is a highly satisfactory result.

STACEY HALLARD

Chief Inspector

"

Samples	Number Taken	Reported Against
Battercrisp	1	
Breadcrumbs, golden	1	
Cake decorations	1	
Castor Oil	1	
Chewing Gum Laxative	1	
Cod Liver Oil.. .. .	1	
Instant Coffee	1	
Corn Flour	1	
Custard Powder.	1	
Gravy Browning.	1	
Honey, Malt and Fruit loaf.	1	
Chocolate Icing	1	
Lemon Crystals	1	
Menthol Snuff	1	
Milk	33	
Condensed Milk.	2	
Glycerine of Thymol pastilles	1	
White Pepper	1	
Blood and stomach pills	1	
Surgical spirit	1	
Coffee Eclair sweets	1	
Old fashioned candy sweets.	1	
Total	55	-

MEAT INSPECTION

In July of 1954, two slaughterhouses re-opened, one in Alma Street for the killing of pigs and the other in Wharf Street for the killing of cattle, sheep, calves and pigs. Both slaughterhouses are well maintained and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

MEAT INSPECTION (Contd.)

The Wharf Street slaughterhouse is equipped with an electrically operated saw, together with an electrically operated ozone plant and electrically operated hoist.

The captive bolt pistol is used at the Alma Street slaughterhouse for pigs but, at the Wharf Street slaughterhouse, sheep and pigs are stunned by the use of an electric stunner, the captive bolt pistol being used for cattle.

At each slaughterhouse, every facility has been given to the Meat Inspectors during periods when inspection was necessary. During the year, 453 visits were paid, as against 478 in 1956. The visits have taken up a considerable amount of time, early morning visits being necessary during the winter months and peak killing periods. Owing to the fact that slaughtering takes place on Sundays at Wharf Street, Sunday afternoon inspection is necessary. This may take anything up to three or four hours; if inspection is not carried out on Sunday, then very early Monday morning inspections have to be made.

During the year, 4873 cattle excluding cows, 1508 cows, 74 calves, 30863 sheep and lambs and 3372 pigs were killed and inspected, as against 4250 cattle excluding cows, 1617 cows, 169 calves, 32370 sheep and lambs and 3909 pigs in 1956.

A list of the animals killed and inspected is given overleaf; also shown are the amounts of meat and offal condemned. The animals slaughtered have been of a high standard. The percentages affected with tuberculosis are certainly much lower than they were during the last war and pre-war. This must be due to the use of tuberculin tests and the formation of attested herds. No horses are slaughtered in the Borough.

4 cases of cysticercosis arose. The cysts were found in the head only; one cyst was found in each case.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
Whole Carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
Whole Carcases condemned
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTION

and condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
4873	1508	74	30863	3372
-	-	-	-	1
270	229	-	409	107
5.5%	15.1%	-	1.3%	3.2%
1	1	-	-	-
137	341	-	-	89
2.8%	22.6%	-	-	2.6%
3	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Condemnation of tinned
and other unsound foods

The following table gives the figures of tinned foods, etc., which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Stewed Steak	30 tins ..	17 lbs.
Luncheon Meat.. ..	7 tins ..	5½ lbs.
Cooked ham	3 tins ..	14½ lbs.
Tinned lamb	1 tin ..	7 oz.
Corned Beef	18 tins ..	55½ lbs.
Beef loaf	2 tins ..	1½ lbs.
Beef and tongue loaf ..	17 tins ..	8½ lbs.
Pork	3 tins ..	7½ lbs.
Tongues	11 tins ..	27 lbs.
Chicken	8 tins ..	9 lbs.
Broth	1 tin ..	8 oz.
Brisling	1 tin ..	4 lbs.
Tinned fish	31 tins ..	5½ lbs.
Canned vegetables.. ..	4 tins ..	4 lbs.
Tinned tomatoes	57 tins ..	53 lbs.
Creamed Rice	2 tins ..	2 lbs.
Stuffing	2 packets.	8 oz.
Evaporated Milk	16 tins ..	10 lbs.
Gravy browning	2 bottles.	6 oz.
Tea cake mixture	1 packet .	4 oz.
Tinned fruit	134 tins ..	171 lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

School Canteens

These canteens are inspected regularly. The high standard of cleanliness and efficiency is maintained and tribute should be paid to all staff and canteen workers.

During the school holiday periods, these canteens are fumigated with Gammexane smokers, thus reducing a fly and insect pest population which might otherwise be present. Absence of flies and insect pests has been most noticeable.

Ice Cream

57 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, an increase of 4 on last year. The ice cream is stored in electrically operated refrigerators. The modern travelling sales vans operating in the town are fitted with a hot water supply. These vans are attractive in appearance and are maintained to a high degree of efficiency. The salesmen and women operating these vans wear clean overalls.

Licensed Premises

There are almost 50 licensed premises in the town (including Clubs and Public Houses). 58 visits were paid. It is the general trend for the older type of public house to be modernised and, where found necessary, for modern sanitation to be installed. Several houses have been redecorated in contemporary style. Generally, they have been found to be kept in a very clean condition.

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

One workman is employed by this Department. His work consists of cleansing public conveniences, releasing blocked house gullies, house drains and water closets (fresh water and waste water). In addition, he carries out disinfection of rooms for infectious diseases (when necessary) and the disinfestation of verminous premises. I should like to make it quite clear that "verminous premises" does not mean that they are infested with bed bugs. It is very rare that bed bugs are come across these days, due in no small measure to the demolition of old insanitary dwellings and the continued use of D.D.T. and Gammexane preparations. The infestations mainly consist of minor infestations of cockroaches. These are dealt with by either D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations.

Where it is found to be possible for house drains, gullies and water closets to be released by plunging, it has been the policy of this local authority, for a considerable number of years, to provide a free service. The same policy applies to disinfection and disinfestation of house property. A charge is made for business premises.

Disinfectants and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost, but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, on production of pension books.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year, 252 inspections were made, as against 115 in 1956. 4 visits were made to workplaces and 17 to outworkers. No outworker was found to be working under unsatisfactory conditions. 19 visits were paid to bakehouses. 15 notices were served under the Act concerning sanitary conveniences and in 12 cases defects were remedied.

As in previous years, the advice given by the Fire Prevention Officer has been invaluable in cases of means of escape in case of fire and I thank the Fire Prevention Officer and his staff for their continued co-operation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Contd.)

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	2	2	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	99	250	15	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Auth.	3	4	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	to HMI	by HMI
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Inadequate ventilation				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient				
(b) unsuitable or defective	15	12		3
(c) not separate				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year these were visited and 364 visits and inspections were made.

Grocers and general mixed	104
Cattle Products.	2
Bakers and confectioners	23
Butchers and pork butchers.. .. .	20
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish friers	21
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	14
Chemists and non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	6
Snack bars	1
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods. ..	15
Drapers and outfitters.. .. .	20
Hairdressers	13
Boot and shoe repairers	11
Furniture dealers	6
Florists.. .. .	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs and stores	11
Hardware, plumbers', painters', wood- workers' and decorators' requisites..	24
Other shops	21
	<u>336</u>

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases were reported during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

No cases were reported during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS (Contd.)

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1938

No cases were reported during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

One full-time rodent operator is employed by the local authority. A regular inspection of the district is made for rodents. Treatment is given where necessary; dwellinghouses are treated free of cost, but a charge is made for business premises. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Two sewer treatments were carried out with satisfactory results. In addition, treatment of the river banks took place.

These sewer treatments are carried out by the authority's own rodent operator with a help of a labourer loaned from the Borough Surveyor's Department. The treatments are invaluable in keeping down surface infestations.

Type of property	Total number of properties:		
	In Area	Inspected	Found to be infested and treated by Local Authority
Local Authority	7	2	2
Dwellinghouses	6012	1950	69
Agricultural	11	NIL	NIL
Others	968	703	24
TOTAL	6998	2655	95

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge. -

Divisional Medical Officer	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Clerk to Committee	- P. W. Musthor, F.C.I.S.
Assistant County Medical Officer	- P. V. Cant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clerk	- A. Clough
Clerical Assistants	- T. N. Darraugh, Misses J. Norton K. Sellers, O. B. Butterworth, Mrs. I. Hellar

Ambulance Supervisor - J. Roebuck

Health Visitors
(Stalybridge)

- Miss D. P. Flint,
- Miss C. Makin (resigned 31.3.57)
- Miss M. Slack,
- Miss E. M. O'Gara,
- Miss A. Bullough (apptd. 3.4.57)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss W. Grinstone (resd. 30.4.57)
- Miss W. E. Beresford,
- Miss C. Hollings,
- Mrs. M. Knowles (apptd. 1.5.57)

District Nurses
(Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. H. Slater,
- Miss D. H. Garner,
- Miss D. M. Thompson.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss E. Ambler,
- Miss O. Morton.

Midwives
(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson,
- Mrs. F. Dent,
- Miss H. Soworbutts.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss A. Lees,
- Miss L. Bradley.

Authorised Officer - J. Thompson

Physiotherapist - Mrs. C. Cooke

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
(part time basis - Stalybridge)
- Miss J. Hirst, L.D.S.
(part time basis - Dukinfield)

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioners
attending Welfare Centre
Dukinfield on a sessional
basis.

- G. S. Hargrave, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G., D.Obs.
- N.W.R. Lucas, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	-	King Street, Dukinfield.
<u>Stalybridge</u>	-	Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge New Clinic, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows:-

<u>King Street</u>	-	Wednesday mornings and after- noons and Thursday afternoons.
<u>Millbrook</u>	-	Monday afternoons
<u>Mechanics' Institute</u>	-	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

The number of new cases attending the clinic shows a slight reduction over 1956 a trend which followed the birth rate in the town. 204 new cases attended out of a reduced total of 249 births - in other words 82% of babies born in 1957 were brought to the clinic. Altogether 4630 attendances were made, a very good figure and one which makes this clinic one of the busiest in the County. There is no doubt that the popularity of this type of clinic is doing a great deal to improve the general level of health of the child population, and while no serious active treatment is given the advice which is sought is always willingly given and I feel that much ill-health is prevented and a great deal of anxiety avoided.

As in Stalybridge and Millbrook, expectant mothers attended the relaxation classes and a glance at the figures will demonstrate the growing popularity of this new venture in preventive medicine. 938 attendances were made at 91 clinic sessions and the general opinion held by the mothers is that the classes helped them a great deal at the time of confinement. It is regretted that as this report is being written there is no physio-therapist to continue where Mrs. White left off, and I hope a successor will soon be found. May I record here my appreciation and that of the mothers and staff for the good work done by Mrs. White during her term of office at both the Stalybridge and Dukinfield centres.

The health talks given by the health visitors have continued and the projector has proved invaluable in this work.

Mechanics' Institute

Of the 369 Stalybridge babies born during 1957, 300 or 81% were brought to either the Stalybridge or Millbrook clinics for routine examination and advice. 4173 attendances were made to the Stalybridge clinic.

During the year we were sorry to lose the services of Miss C. Makin who left to take up a post abroad. Miss Makin made many friends and she will be missed by the staff and mothers alike. She was succeeded by Miss Bullough in April.

Very little was done to the structure of the building in 1957 the only repair necessary being to the pram shelter during November.

Millbrook

The total attendances at this clinic increased to 1759 during 1957. This is an excellent figure for an area of this size. The increase may be partly attributed to the completion of the Copley housing estate from which some of the families come.

As in Dukinfield the projector is used for giving health talks with a good deal of success.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

There are no staff changes in the Divisional Office to report during 1957. For many years, and particularly since the burden of selling welfare foods was transferred to the Local Health Authorities, the accommodation at 99, Grosvenor Street has been getting more and more limited. The situation was eased considerably towards the end of 1957 when the resident caretaker, Mrs. A. Whitehead was rehoused by Stalybridge Corporation. This resulted in extra rooms becoming available both downstairs for storage of food and upstairs for office use. The Additional Public Health Inspector now has a room in which he is able to breathe with the door closed for the first time in eight years!

During 1957 the total livebirths increased to 618 from 575 in 1956. There were 19 stillbirths in the Division - a slight increase over last year's figure. Of these births, 382 or 62% took place in hospital and maternity homes, a slight increase on the figure of 59% for 1956. During the year admission to hospital was partly on social grounds on a certificate from me, provided the confinement was not complicated. 55 certificates were issued in 1957.

The testing of pre-school children for deafness continued and figures for the year have been included in this report.

	1957	1956
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	618	575
- stillbirths.....	19	14
Total No. transfers into the Division.....	118	79
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 yr.	513	488
Total No. attendances.....0-1 yr..	7410	6602
Total No. attendances.....1-2 yrs.	1604	1547
Total No. attendances.....2-5 yrs.	1520	1519
Total No. visits to new births.....	598	605
Total No. of secondary visits.....	7630	7650
Total No. of other visits.....	1418	1428

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June		Sept.				Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases 0-1 yr.	50	70	17	64	48	21	55	40	21	53	46	19
Total 0-1 yr.	634	892	211	776	937	241	729	791	308	805	688	398
Attend 1-2 yrs.	181	176	75	161	208	52	140	174	54	112	221	50
ances 2-5 yrs.	174	145	90	176	147	94	155	123	80	132	128	76

Relaxation Classes

No. of sessions held.....	91
No. of new cases.....	145
No. of attendances.....	938

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:-

TABLE B

	<u>Dukinfield</u>						<u>Stalybridge</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955
Lake Hospital	102	95	107	7	7	2	152	120	186	9	5	5
Other Maternity homes	44	71	62	-	-	1	68	53	68	-	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	103	101	68	2	1	5	149	135	120	1	1	4
Total	249	267	237	9	8	8	369	308	374	10	6	9

WELFARE FOODS

The sale of foods has continued satisfactorily from the clinics and office. During the year the price of milk was increased to 2/4d from 10½d, a factor which may be partly responsible for the reduction in sales. It should be noted however, that these sales have been falling for the last two years while those of orange juice have increased slightly. I would point out that the sale of welfare foods has caused more staff headaches than any other addition to our duties. Apart from the actual time involved in dealing with purchases, work is constantly being interrupted which makes it difficult to concentrate accurately for any length of time on other essential tasks.

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

TABLE C.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
National)@ 2/4	2755	3269	2258	3262	2311	3169	2407	3136	9731	12836
dried)@ 4/-	41	18	35	25	45	7	20	40	141	88
milk) free	3	8	33	10	26	33	30	1	92	52
Cod Liver Oil	911	899	701	786	638	794	706	982	2956	3461
A & D Tablets	462	374	375	388	385	383	369	371	1591	1516
Orange)@ 5d	4624	4115	5328	5036	4993	4954	3677	3995	18622	18100
Juice) free	11	2	34	13	37	2	39	3	121	20

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinic dealt with 30 new cases during the year and 26 patients attended the post-natal clinic; the total attendances showing a decrease to 208. I am somewhat disappointed at the reduced number of new cases and attendances - only 30 expectant mothers or less than 10% came to this clinic although the number attending the post-natal sessions showed some improvement.

The National Health Service Act has contributed little to the midwifery services of the area which are more inco-ordinated to-day than ever before, and not least affected is the ante-natal care of the expectant mother. During the year a meeting was held between the Hospital Consultants, Officers of the Local Health Authorities and General Practitioners at the Ashton General Hospital but it is doubtful whether any increased co-ordination has resulted. Ante-natal clinics are held at the hospital; by the General Practitioners in their surgeries; by the Local Health Authority at the Mechanics Institute and by the midwives in their homes and at the Millbrook and Dukinfield clinics. Patients have therefore a large choice of clinics at which to attend and they can pass from one to the other with the greatest of ease, but not the information so necessary for a successful confinement.

1957 1956

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of sessions held.....	22	26
No. of new cases.....	30	47
No. of attendances.....	181	165
No. of patients on whom RH factor was investigated.....	29	19
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.	25	24

Post-natal Clinics

No. of new cases.....	26	20
No. of attendances.....	41	24

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultants opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

<u>Ophthalmic (under 5 years)</u>	1957	1956
New cases.....	15	21
Total attendances.....	37	64

Ear, Nose & Throat (under 5 years)

New cases.....	16	22
Total attendances.....	16	22

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 1339 attendances were made during 1957.

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.	140	116
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	268	294
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1071	838

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions held.....	34
No. of children examined.....0 - 4 years.....	117
No. of children examined.....5 - 15 years.....	281
No. with defects.....	69

DENTAL TREATMENT

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	1	3
	- attendances.....	2	11
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	10	7
	- attendances.....	31	21
Children under 5 yrs.	- new cases.....	34	28
	- attendances.....	73	45
Dentures supplied.....		3	4

DAY NURSERIES

The total attendances showed a decrease compared with the 1956 figures due in the main to a fall in the 0-2 group. The average attendance per day fell to 30 from 31 although the number on the waiting list increased. This fall in attendance had some effect on the costs which showed an increase of 6d per child/day. This compared with the County increase of 8d per child/day.

During the year there were staff changes when two nursery assistants resigned and new appointments were made.

Arrangements were made for the internal and external decoration of the nursery over the Christmas holiday period. Repairs to the fabric were necessary before the work could be started.

	1957	1956
Total attendances.....		
0-2 years.....	2119	2326
2-5 years.....	5011	4979
Average attendance per child for 12 mths. (in days).		
0-2 years.....	141	179
2-5 years.....	167	185
Average attendances per day.....	30	32
.....	21	21
New cases admitted.....	12	10
Waiting list as at 31/12/57.....	37	35
No. of mothers in employment.....	61	60
No. of medical examinations carried out.....		

TABLE D

Year	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
County average child/day	9/3½d	11/3½d	11/7d	11/11½d	11/11½d	12/7½d
Dukinfield child/day	9/11½d	11/4¾d	11/8d	11/8d	13/-½d	13/6½d
% attendance County average	79%	71.5%	79%	84%	87%	90%
Dukinfield	94%	87.5%	89%	87%	86%	89%

FACTORY NURSERIES

The supervision of the following factory nurseries is the responsibility of the Cheshire County Council and your Medical Officer visits them at frequent intervals. An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred at one of these nurseries when a total of eight cases was reported.

MIDWIFERY

The Committee has had very little work in connection with the midwives who are administered centrally. The vehicle used by Miss Sowerbutts was replaced during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The gradual fall in the number of children vaccinated was halted in 1957 when the figure increased from 269 to 364.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria shows a reduction for the third year in succession. This is disturbing to say the least and I hope that the intensive publicity given to poliomyelitis vaccination has not blinded parents to the danger of diphtheria which could arise if the fall in immunity continues at the present rate.

Not only is immunisation offered by the doctors practicing in the two towns but sessions are also held in the clinics and in the schools at the routine medical inspections.

TABLE E.

Vaccinations - 1957

Age at 31.12.57.	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1957	1956	1955-53	1952-43	before 1942	
Vaccinated	206	12	10	19	38	285
Re-vaccinated	-	-	5	6	68	79

The figures for the nine complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364

Diphtheria Immunisation

1945 - 1957

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1957 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1945.

TABLE F.

Age at 31.12.57. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1956-1953	5 - 9 1952-1948	10 - 14 1947-1945	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injection (whether primary or booster) A. 1953 - 1957	63	766	1058	467	2342
B. 1952 or earlier	-	-	1109	989	2098

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	142	155	193	166	136	111	145	153
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	208	348	480	650	417	237	327	235
Total	350	503	673	816	553	348	472	388

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The scheme for the immunisation of children against poliomyelitis was continued for the second year. During 1957 it was also extended to include children born in 1955 and 1956 - in other words every child became eligible whose birthday occurred between 1956 and 1947. This age group affected approximately 6,000 of the population

The success of the scheme depended a) on the number of consents received, and b), on the availability of the vaccine. I regret to say that neither of these variables came up to expectations. Altogether 28.1% of the children were registered and only sufficient vaccine was made available to protect 19.26%.

In November the Ministry of Health in Circular 16/57 offered vaccination to all children under the age of 15, to expectant mothers, to doctors and their families and Ambulance staff and their families. This was made possible because it was anticipated the supply of vaccine would be trebled early in 1958 by the importation of Salk vaccine from Canada and the U.S.A., and by an additional supply from a second British firm. This new scheme only came into operation in 1958 and comment will be made in my next report, although I think it only fair to report that the acceptance rate shows a considerable improvement over the previous figures.

This additional duty has not been introduced without a great deal of extra work being placed on the staff both at the office and at the clinics and schools, and I would like to express my appreciation of the cheerful and willing way it has been accepted by all concerned.

Total eligible for immunisation.....	6000
Total No. immunised..... 1956	143
Total No. immunised..... 1957	1013
Total No. partly immunised..... 1957	70
Total No. not yet immunised.....	560
% acceptances.....	28.10%
Total of eligible children fully protected.....	19.26%
Total of eligible children partly protected.....	1.17%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I am pleased to be able to report that during 1957 the atmosphere at the depot was excellent and there was an air of willing co-operation between all concerned. There are no staff changes to report. The main shadow hanging over the station during the year was that caused by Radio Control which is now finally agreed and which will first be introduced for part of the County only on an experimental basis. The Committee considered the report of the joint meeting held at Crewe in December 1956 and agreed to support the proposal of the County to change over to this form of control.

The Committee discussed the vexed question of abuse of ambulance transport and in February the local hospital and the General Practitioners were asked to co-operate in cutting out unnecessary journeys. There was some response to this request and the figures for the year show a reduction in journeys, patients and mileage.

The National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1957 came into operation in July. It is not felt that this will have a great deal of effect in this area and the Committee asked for a report in twelve months.

TABLE G.

Stalybridge.

	No. of vehicles	Total No. journeys	Total No. patients carried	No. of accident and emergency journeys inc. in col. 3	Total Mileage
DIRECTLY Amb.	2	1,525 +(79)	3,440 +(80)	+(10) 67	16,487 +(1,472)
PROVIDED Cars	2	1,646 +(83)	3,862 +(83)	+(1) 74	17,493 +(1,220)

Dukinfield

DIRECTLY Amb.	as	865	2,302	39	10,163
PROVIDED Cars	S/bridge	957	2,651	35	11,943

+ Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052+	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226

+ Stalybridge figures only

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

I regret to have to report that the number of new cases of Tuberculosis increased to 45 in 1957 though this is balanced by a reduction in the number of deaths to 4. As a result the total number on the register increased from 295 to 315. In the field of general preventive measures both Stalybridge and Dukinfield Housing Committee have continued to give priority to the rehousing of tuberculosis patients living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, The Health Visitors visit and advise on general health measures and a close liaison is maintained with the Chest Clinic. In addition nursing requisites are available through the loan cupboard.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M	F	M	F	
On Register at 31.12.57.	162	122	17	14	315
Notified during 1957	26	16	1	2	45

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>					
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	1	-	-	3
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1

B.C.G.

The work of vaccination with B.C.G. now a routine measure as a complement to the normal preventive measures, continued throughout the year. It will be noted that there was a substantial increase in the number of school children and contacts vaccinated. By the end of the year a total of 1447 school-children and contacts had received B.C.G., a figure which is being added to each quarter, and it is also of interest to note that on testing those vaccinated in previous years all proved to be still protected. A pleasing feature this year is the increase of the acceptance rate to 73.7%. Not all children tested required vaccination and those who showed positive mantoux tests were referred to the School Medical Officer for a special examination on his next visit to the school. During the year arrangements were also made for an X-ray of those children by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit when it was in the area.

TABLE H.

	School children	Contacts
Number	630	255
Consents	485	168
% Consents	73.7	
Mantoux positive	141	16
No. vaccinated	329	161

NURSING REQUISITES

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based on the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and on the office of the Authorised Officer, Dukinfield.

Bed cradles	1	Feeding cups	3
Air rings	33	Wheel chairs	9
Back rests	12	Crutches	6 pairs
Urinals	18	Bed pans	52
Commodes	4	Macintosh sheets	15

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

One application for a reduction in the charge was received and considered by the Committee and reduced to a nil assessment.

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the four Convalescent Homes, two at Southport, St. Anne's and Marple. 7 patients were admitted during the year - 6 adult females and 1 adult male. None of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment all receiving financial assistance.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of staff was increased during the year to 16 full time and 19 part time domestic helps, all of these being engaged in a temporary capacity. This was found necessary to cater for the increasing demand which is being placed on this service. Altogether 256 cases received assistance of which the majority 228 were aged and chronic sick. There is no doubt that we have not even yet reached our peak and as the proportion of old people in the population increases so will the work of the domestic helps. This service is continuing to save many hospital beds at a more economical cost though I would point out here that many of the cases dealt with should have been in hospital but were unable to obtain a bed. The Committee has always been interested and concerned about the cost of the service and during the year discussed the question of outstanding accounts on several occasions concluding in May that a debit unpaid after 14 days warning should lead to a cancellation of the help.

A sitter-in service is now available for those cases where attention is required at night for a limited period. Altogether 5 cases have received help for a total of 558 hours.

No. of cases attended by Domestic Helps

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers.....	6	6	11	12	16	12
(b) General sickness.....	19	20	19	19	27	25
(c) Aged and chronic sick....	228	191	164	137	118	104
(d) Tuberculosis cases.....	3	1	2	-	-	-
	256	218	196	168	161	141

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 38, the working hours increased by 8,819 to 46,560 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 170.

228 of the total 256 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 89.10 an increase of 1.49% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases remained at 6, and general sick cases stayed roughly the same at 19. In addition service was given to 3 tuberculosis cases. 627 visits have been made by Health Visitors to Domestic Help cases.

A total income from cases in the year was £1,279. 1. 1d.

REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec. 20, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the authorised officer...	1	3
Cases dealt with under Sec. 21, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.....	4	9
Cases dealt with under Sec. 16, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. certified as being of unsound mind....	4	4
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.....	9	8

In addition to the above the following cases were dealt with by the authorised officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:-

4 male and 5 female patients were treated at clinics as out-patients during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admission to hospital.

1 female case was reported to a magistrate by the Authorised Officer but after investigating the case the magistrate decided to dismiss the information without taking further action.

5 male and 8 female cases were reported to the authorised officer but after investigation were found to be not of unsound mind and no further action was taken.

In one case arrangements were made for a patient to be examined by the Neurologist at Manchester Royal Infirmary. One case was referred to the Divisional Medical Officer for the provision of a night sitter.

2. Visits were made to the homes of persons in mental deficiency colonies in order that reports on home circumstances of such patients could be given to the County Medical Officer of Health.

3. Seven admissions to chronic sick wards were arranged for various general practitioners in the district.
4. Arrangements were made for the admission of seven cases to Part III accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.
6. Two cases were admitted to Mental Deficiency Colonies.
7. Sixty one items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

INDEX

Ambulance service	XII, XIII
Animals, diseases of	40, 41
Area	3
Authorised Officer's Report	XVII to XVIII
B.C.G. Vaccination	XIV, XV
Births (number; rates; commentary) ..	3, 5, 6, 19
Canteens, school	37
Clinics (Divisional Health)	V to VIII
Commentary - Medical Officer	1
Commentary - Public Health Inspector	26, 27
Committee - Health	1
Committee - Divisional Health	I
Convalescent Homes	XV
Conversion of waste water closets ..	30
Day Nurseries	VIII to IX
Deaths (number; rates; commentary) ..	3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18
Dental treatment	VIII
Divisional Health Report	I to XVIII
Disinfection and disinfestation. ..	30, 38
Domestic Help Service	XVI
Drainage	30, 38
Dysentery, sonne	11
Factories Act, 1937	38, 39
Food shops	31
Food poisoning	19
Housing: inspections etc.	29
notices served	30
re-housing	16
houses condemned	17
commentary	20
Hospital services	21
Ice Cream premises	37
Immunisation	X, XI, XII
Infant deaths (number; rate; classification; commentary)	3, 5, 6, 7, 18
Infectious diseases: classification.	13
commentary	19
Licensed premises	37
Local Health Authority services ..	21
Maternal deaths (number; rate; commentary)	3, 7, 19
Maternity and Child Welfare Services	21
Meat and Food inspection	31 to 37
Meat Inspection	32 to 35
Medical Officer's Report	1 to 23

INDEX (Contd.)

Mental health	XVII, XVIII
Midwifery.. . . .	IX
Milk sampling	20
Mothers, care of	III, IV, V
Nurseries: Cheshire County Council	VIII, IX
Factory	IX
Nursing requisites	XV
Outworkers	38
Physical features.. . . .	3
Population	3
Prevention of damage by Pests Act..	41
Prevention of illness, care and after care.. . . .	XIV
Public Health Act, 1936 - notices..	30
Public Health Inspector's Report ..	25 - 41
Rateable Value.. . . .	3
Rent Act 1957.. . . .	30
Rodent control.	41
School Canteens	37
Sewer treatment	41
Shops Act, 1950	40
Slaughterhouses	32, 33
Social conditions.. . . .	4
Sonne dysentery	11
Staff, Health Department	1
Staff, Divisional Health	I
Tuberculosis: deaths, notifications	
housing.. . . .	14, 15
commentary	20
Divisional services..	XIV
Unsound food	34, 35, 36
Vaccination: smallpox.	X
B.C.G.	XIV, XV
Venereal diseases.. . . .	21
Visits, Health visitors	V
Public Health Inspectors ..	28, 29
Vital statistics	3
Voluntary workers.. . . .	IV
Water supply	22, 23
Weights and Measures	32
Welfare Centres	III, IV
Welfare Foods.. . . .	VI
Workers, voluntary.	IV
Young children, care of	III, IV, V

